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PowerPoint - Educator - Types of Gardens

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IDENTIFYING TYPES OF GARDENS

Module 10 - Garden Ecology Lesson 2: Types of Gardens / 'Garden Kits'



Why is it important to review different garden types before planning next steps?

1. Knowing the universe of possibilities is important before making decisions on what kind of garden(s) considered.
2. Engaging students on the history of gardens encourages them to be creative and entertain ideas they may not have thought of or been exposed to.
3. Once the pros and cons of different garden types are discussed students are better able to decide what gardens will work at their school site.
4. Narrowing down your options gives you the power to make practical decisions about your site and decide what is feasible, given the assets and limitations.

GARDEN KITS

(Ideas for Garden)

- *Sun*
 - *Pollinator*
 - *Three Sisters*
 - *Vegetables*
- *Shade*
 - *Shade Vegetables*
- *Swale*
 - *Seasonal, wet or dry swale*
- *Trees*
 - *Fruit*
 - *Native*

GARDEN ELEMENTS

(Ideas for Garden)

- *Edible Plants*
- *Native Plants*
- *Trees*
- *Pathways*
- *Water Features*

GARDEN LOCATIONS

(Ideas for Garden)

- *Containers*
- *In the Ground*
- *Raised Beds*

GARDEN STYLE

(Ideas for Garden)

- *Desert*
- *English and Cottage*
- *Japanese*
- *Mediterranean*
- *Modern*
- *Tropical*

Encourage your students to research these garden styles

History of Gardens – by Historical Empire

1. Byzantine gardens

- The city of Byzantium occupies an important place in the history of garden design between eras and cultures (c. 4th century - 10th century CE). The city, later renamed Constantinople and the present day Istanbul, was capital of the Eastern Roman Empire and survived for a thousand years after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. Byzantine gardens were based largely on Roman ideas emphasizing elaborate mosaic designs, a typical classical feature of formally arrayed trees and built elements such as fountains and small shrines. Byzantine gardens have influenced Islamic gardens and particularly moorish gardens, because Spain was before a Byzantine province, Hispania Baetica.

2. Mughal gardens

- India, Bangladesh and Pakistan have a number of Mughal gardens (well known is the Taj Mahal in India) which differ from their Central Asian predecessors with respect to "the highly disciplined geometry". From the beginnings of the Mughal Empire, the construction of gardens was a beloved imperial pastime. Mughal gardens design derives primarily from the medieval Islamic garden, although there are nomadic influences that come from the Mughals' Turkish-Mongolian ancestry. The medieval Islamic garden was walled off and protected from the outside world; within, its design was rigidly formal, and its inner space was filled with those elements that man finds most pleasing in nature. Its essential features included running water (perhaps the most important element) and a pool to reflect the beauties of sky and garden; trees of various sorts, some to provide shade merely, and others to produce fruits; flowers, colorful and sweet-smelling; grass, usually growing wild under the trees; birds to fill the garden with song; the whole is cooled by a pleasant breeze.

History of Gardens – by Historical Empire

3. Persian gardens

- The tradition and style of garden design represented by Persian gardens or Iranian gardens has influenced the design of gardens from Andalusia to India and beyond. The garden's purpose was, and is, to provide a place for protected relaxation in a variety of manners: spiritual, and leisurely (such as meetings with friends), essentially a paradise on earth. The Common Iranian word for "enclosed space" was *pari-daiza- (Avestan pairi-daēza-), a term that was adopted by Christian mythology to describe the garden of Eden or Paradise on earth. The garden's construction may be formal (with an emphasis on structure) or casual (with an emphasis on nature), following several simple design rules. This allows a maximization, in terms of function and emotion, of what may be done in the garden. Sunlight and its effects were an important factor of structural design in Persian gardens. Textures and shapes were specifically chosen by architects to harness the light. Iran's dry heat makes shade important in gardens, which would be nearly unusable without it. Trees and trellises largely feature as biotic shade; pavilions and walls are also structurally prominent in blocking the sun. The heat also makes water important, both in the design and maintenance of the garden.



The Taj Mahal

History of Gardens – by Historical Empire

4. Roman gardens

- Roman gardens and ornamental horticulture became highly developed under Roman civilization. It was seen as a place of peace and tranquility, a refuge from urban life, and a place filled with religious and symbolic meaning. Roman gardens were built to suit a range of activities. Initially, lower class Romans used gardens as a source of food to provide for their families and mainly grew herbs and vegetables. In Ancient Latium, a garden was a part of every farm. Later, the different influences of Egyptian, Persian, and Greek gardens became a part of Roman horticulture, producing villa and palatial pleasure gardens, along with public parks and gardens meant for enjoyment or to exercise in. No type of garden was specifically reserved for wealthy Romans; all a civilian needed was to have their own land or home. Excavations in Pompeii show that gardens attached to residences were scaled down to meet the space constraints of the home of the average Roman. All Roman gardens were generally made up of the same basic elements. Depending on the style or type of garden, elements may be added or embellished more, or may be omitted altogether. Even though an atrium is found inside the house, it is considered part of the garden because it is the opening that would allow Romans to collect rain water used to irrigate the plants and gardens located on the property. The plants that were grown ranged from flowering plants to herbs and vegetables for everyday use, as well as trees. The most popular plants found in a typical Roman family's garden were roses, cypress, rosemary, and mulberry trees. Also possibly included were a variety of dwarf trees, tall trees, marigolds, hyacinths, narcissi, violets, saffron, cassia, and thyme. Roman garden designs led to the Italian garden, elements of which were adopted by Renaissance, Baroque, Neoclassical, and even 20th century landscape architects.

Examples of Gardens



Reconstruction of the garden of the House of the Painters in Pompeii Italy

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_gardens#/media/File:Ricostruzione_del_giardino_della_casa_dei_pittori_al_lavoro_di_pompei_\(mostra_al_giardino_di_boboli,_2007\)_01.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_gardens#/media/File:Ricostruzione_del_giardino_della_casa_dei_pittori_al_lavoro_di_pompei_(mostra_al_giardino_di_boboli,_2007)_01.JPG)



Reconstruction of the garden of the House of the Vettii in Pompeii Italy

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_gardens#/media/File:Ricostruzione_del_giardino_della_casa_dei_vetii_di_pompei_\(mostra_al_giardino_di_boboli,_2007\)_01.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_gardens#/media/File:Ricostruzione_del_giardino_della_casa_dei_vetii_di_pompei_(mostra_al_giardino_di_boboli,_2007)_01.JPG)

Examples of Gardens



The Orangerie in the Gardens of Versailles with the Pièce d'Eau des Suisses in the background (French formal garden)

Urban at French Wikipedia - From French fr:Image:Orangerie.jpg, personal photo under GFDL license by fr:Utilisateur:Urban

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_garden_types#/media/File:Orangerie.jpg



The Yuyuan Garden in Shanghai, China (created in 1559) shows all the elements of a classical Chinese garden – water, architecture, vegetation, and rocks

By Jakub Hałun - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6824343>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_garden_types#/media/File:20090510_Shanghai_Yuyan_6689.jpg

Examples of Gardens

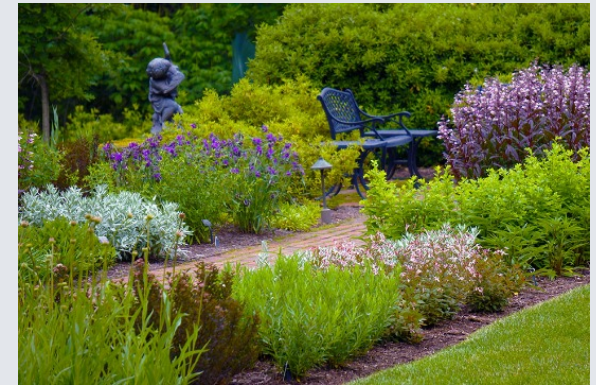


Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania

<https://longwoodgardens.org/>

<https://longwoodgardens.org/gardens/flower-garden-walk>

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/travel/destinations/2014/04/04/best-public-garden-winners-north-america-10best-readers-choice/7299403/>



Mt. Cuba Gardens in Delaware

<https://chaddsfordlive.com/2016/06/19/mt-cuba-shows-off-sunny-native-plants/>

<https://mtcubacenter.org>

Examples of Gardens - Local



Descanso Gardens – La Canada, CA

Japanese Garden in Spring, Photo by John Stanley

<https://www.descansogardens.org/visit/gardens/japanese-garden-2/>

<https://www.descansogardens.org/>



Huntington Gardens – San Marino, CA

<http://www.monroviaweekly.com/arts-entertainment/blooming-roses-huntington/>

<http://www.huntington.org/gardens/>

Examples of School Gardens - Local



Leo Politi Elementary School Garden
Los Angeles, CA
2014



Walgrove Elementary School Garden
Venice, CA
2014

Examples of Gardens - Local



Ballona Discovery Park – Playa Vista, CA

<http://cures.lmu.edu/our-programs/community-engagement/ballona-discovery-park/>



The Learning Garden at Venice High School
– Venice, CA

<http://redtri.com/los-angeles/school-gardens-you-can-visit/>

<https://communitygarden.org/find-a-garden/gardens/the-learning-garden/>

Garden Tours



Theodore Payne Garden Tour, Los Angeles, CA
Gottlieb Garden

<http://theodorepayne.org/calendar/annual-garden-tour/>



Mar Vista Green Garden Showcase, Mar Vista, CA

<http://marvistagreengardenshowcase.blogspot.com/>

16 places to go to see Native Gardens:

1. Baldwin Hills Scenic Overlook Park, Culver City
2. Ballona Wetlands – Discovery Park, Playa Vista
3. Ballona Wetlands – Ecological Reserve (Fresh and Salt Water Marshes)
4. Ballona Wetlands – Freshwater Marsh, near Playa del Rey
5. CSU Dominguez Hills Discovery Garden, Carson
6. Debs Park Audubon Center, near downtown LA
7. Eaton Canyon Natural Area, Pasadena
8. El Dorado Nature Center, Long Beach
9. Gardena Willows, Gardena
10. Kenneth Hahn Recreation Area (Native Plant and Wildlife Garden)
11. Madrona Marsh Preserve, Torrance (Native plant garden around Center and on Preserve)
12. Malibu Lagoon, Malibu
13. Manhattan Beach Botanical Garden, Manhattan Beach
14. Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden, Rancho Santa Ana
15. South Coast Botanical Garden, Palos Verdes Peninsula
16. Theodore Payne Foundation (native plants and trails), Sun Valley

Links to 24 “local” places to hike, see birds, plants and wildlife:

1. Angel's Gate Friendship Park http://www.sanpedro.com/sp_point/acrecent.htm
2. Baldwin Hills Scenic Overlook Park http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=22790
3. Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve <http://www.ballonafriends.org/habitat.html>
4. Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve <http://bolsachica.org/>
5. Debs Park Audubon Center http://ca.audubon.org/debs_park.php
6. Descanso Gardens (La Canada/Flintridge)
http://www.descansogardens.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=63
7. Eaton Canyon Natural Area <http://www.ecnca.org/>
8. El Dorado Nature Center <http://www.longbeach.gov/park/park-and-facilities/parks-centers-pier/el-dorado-nature-center/>
9. Franklin Canyon Park http://www.lamountains.com/planning_franklin.html
10. Gardena Willows <http://www.gardenawillows.org/>
11. Huntington Gardens (San Marino) <http://www.huntington.org/huntingtonlibrary.aspx?id=210&linkidentifier=id&itemid=210>
12. Kenneth Hahn Recreation Area http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=612
13. Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park (Harbor City) <http://www.laparks.org/dos/parks/facility/kenMalloyHarborPk.htm>
14. Madrona Marsh Preserve <http://www.friendsofmadronamarsh.com/j/>
15. Malibu Lagoon State Beach <http://www.lamountains.com/parks.asp?parkid=154>
16. Manhattan Beach Botanical Garden <http://www.manhattanbeachbotanicalgarden.org/>
17. Newport Beach Back Bay Bike Trail <http://www.daytrippin.com/newportbackbay.html>
18. Point Vicente Interpretive Center (Rancho Palos Verdes)
<http://www.palosverdes.com/rpv/recreationparks/PointVicenteInterpretiveCenter/index.cfm>
19. Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden <http://www.rsabg.org/>
20. South Coast Botanical Garden <http://www.southcoastbotanicgarden.org/>
21. Temescal Canyon <http://www.lamountains.com/parks.asp?parkid=58>
22. Topanga Canyon State Park http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=629
23. Theodore Payne Foundation <http://www.theodorepayne.org/>
24. Will Rogers State Park <http://www.lamountains.com/parks.asp?parkid=140>

13 Favorite “Day Trips” or Overnight

1. Anzo Borrego Desert State Park http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=638
2. Kern River Preserve <http://kern.audubon.org/>
3. Owens Lake <http://www.ovcweb.org/OwensValley/Owenslake.html>
4. Salton Sea http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=639
5. Sequoia National Park <http://www.visitsequoia.com/>
6. Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve <http://www.torreypine.org/>
7. Idyllwild <http://www.idyllwild.com/hiking.html>
8. Lancaster Poppy Festival <http://www.poppyfestival.com/>
9. Joshua Tree National Park <http://www.nationalparks.org/discover-parks/?fa=viewPark&pid=JOTR>
10. Point Vicente Interpretive Center (see *whales off the coast*)
http://www.sanpedro.com/sp_point/ptvicic.htm
11. Red Rock Canyon State Park http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=25204
12. Royal Palms State Beach - aka White Point (*fabulous tide pools*)
http://www.sanpedro.com/sp_point/roylpalms.htm
13. White Point Nature Preserve <http://www.pvplc.org/lands/whitepoint.asp>

Creating a Garden at Your School

Hopefully you are inspired by the ideas introduced in this presentation.

Anything is possible when you have a goal and make practical steps to achieving it.

Happy
Gardening!



Leo Politi Elementary School Garden Los Angeles, CA
2014